

Executive Summary

The following tables provide a snapshot of progress on implementing the reforms set in motion by HB 1. This chart is organized by the five questions of the Public Agenda and the designated statewide performance indicators. It is important to remember that there are also a number of institutional key indicators that reinforce the Public Agenda and HB 1. These institutional indicators are presented and discussed for each of the five questions in the accountability report.

Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?					
State Key Indicator	Target	Status	One Year Progress	Trend	Pg
K-12 student achievement	Revised ACT target to 20.4 in 2005	Increased average ACT of Kentucky high school students by 0.1 to 20.4 in 2005. Up from 20.1 in 2000.	↑	↑	16
Scores of three or higher on Advanced Placement exams	New indicator	Increased 19% from 69 per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors in 2002 to 82 in 2004. Number of students still significantly below SREB and top states. Up from 50 in 2000, an increase of 64%.	↑	↑	16
Incoming Kentucky high school graduates requiring remediation in mathematics or English	New indicator	41% of high school graduates require remediation in math compared to 28% in English. Percentages are too high but comparable to 2002 ACT US averages of 43% requiring remediation in math and 33% in English.	N/A	N/A	17
Kentuckians earning GEDs	New indicator	Increased number of General Education Diploma graduates by .2% to 9,757 in fiscal year 2005.	→	→	18
Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?					
Kentuckians' ability to pay for college	Lower net cost of going to college as a percentage of median family income	Percent of income required was higher for all three sectors, increasing from 17% to 21% for two-year publics, 19% to 22% for four-year publics, and 40% to 52% for independent institutions from 2002 to 2004.	↓	↓	28
Low-income Kentuckians' ability to pay for college	Tuition and fees at lowest-priced public institutions less than 13% of median family income for low-income families	Increased to 20% in 2004 from 13% in 2002. KY is now more expensive for low-income families than SREB states and US.	↓	↓	28
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	State need-based financial aid greater than 37% of the total of federal Pell grants	Increased to 40% in 2004 from 37% in 2002. Much higher than SREB (21%) and US (33%) averages. Up from 33% in 2000.	↑	↑	29
Student loan debt	Less than \$2,987 in loans per year	Increased 1% to \$3,018. Still significantly lower than both SREB and national averages.	→	→	29

Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

State Key Indicator	Target	Status	One Year Progress	Trend	Pg
Ninth-graders' chance for college	Above US average	Increased 1% to 38% of ninth-graders enrolled in any postsecondary institution within a year of graduating in 2004. Above the SREB average of 36% and slightly below the US average of 39%.	↑	↑	36
College-going rate of GED graduates	New indicator	Increased to 20% in 2001 from 18% in 2000. Up from 12% in 1998.	↑	↑	36
Undergraduate enrollment	201,107 in 2004	Increased 1% to 202,605 in 2004. Up 20% since 2000. Degree-seeking enrollment was up 1.3% in 2004 and non-degree seeking enrollment declined by 2.2%.	↑	↑	37
Graduate enrollment	New indicator	Increased 1.8% to 27,517 in 2004. Graduate enrollment up 21% and first-professional up 10% from 2000.	↑	↑	37
Degrees and other credentials awarded	New Indicator	Increased 9% to 42,772 in 2004-05 from 39,386 in 2003-04. Growth driven by a 34% increase in certificates, a 9% increase in doctoral degrees, 6% increase in master's degrees and first-professional degrees, a 4% increase in associate degrees, and a 3% increase in bachelor's degrees. Total is up 45% since 2000-01.	↑	↑	38
Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities	New indicator	Increased 7% to 3,640 in 2004-05, driven by large increases in certificates and diplomas. There was a 10% increase in first-professional degrees and a 9% increase in master's degrees from the previous year. Up 68% over the past four years.	↑	↑	38

Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

Performance of college graduates on statewide learning assessments	New indicator	Students from Kentucky's four-year public institutions scored lower than the other pilot states on both the problem solving and writing component of the College Learning Assessment. In contrast, students from KCTCS scored above the national benchmarks for all four sections of the WorkKeys assessment instrument with particular strength in writing and reading.	↓ 4 YR ↑ 2 YR	N/A	54
Performance of college graduates on licensure and graduate school entrance exams	New indicator	Kentucky pass rates for a number of national licensure exams range from 67 to 100%. Data quality and consistency in this area are problematic and will be addressed moving forward.	N/A	N/A	55

Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?					
State Key Indicator	Target	Status	One Year Progress	Trend	Pg
Research and development expenditures per capita	New Indicator	Increased by 12% to \$64 per capita in 2003 compared to \$57 in 2002. Kentucky trails the SREB average (\$98) by 52% and the US average (\$110) by 72%. Over the past five years, Kentucky's growth rate has exceeded SREB and US averages.	↑	↑	66
College graduates remaining in Kentucky to live or work	New Indicator	In 2000, 61% of all graduates were working in Kentucky five years after graduation while 73% had a Kentucky driver's license. For bachelor's degree holders only, these percentages were 59% and 71%, respectively. Certificate and diploma holders were most likely to stay while doctoral and first-professional degree holders were most likely to leave. Will be re-assessed in 2006.	N/A	N/A	66
Degree and other credential production in focus fields	New Indicator	STEM degrees increased by 14% to 12,442 in 2004-05 from 10,911 in 2003-04. Three out of five STEM degrees were health (54%) or psychology (7%) related, while 15% were in engineering and 7% were in computer and information technology. Systemwide, STEM degree and credential production increased 73% since 2000. KCTCS provides 45% of total STEM degrees, followed by 16% for UK and 11% for UofL.	↑	↑	67
Workforce training and assessment	New indicator	Increased by 4% to 241,004 in 2003-04 from 232,452 in 2002-03. KYAE reported a 43% increase in its training and a 16% reduction in its assessments from the previous year. The increase in training was driven by a 64% increase in workforce alliance projects. KCTCS reported a 13% decline in its training activities and a 27% increase in its assessments from the previous year. KCTCS workforce credit enrollment was up 13% from the previous year. However, this was offset by a 39% decrease in workforce non-credit attendance. Without employee assessment, workforce training was down 4% from the previous year.	↑	↑	67